THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1830. NO. 83.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	pr. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1½ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From ¾ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6½
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5¼ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil*: Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS, Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord.
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. ROBINSON, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

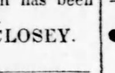
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

COTTON WEAVERS WANTED.

ABOUT TWENTY GOOD HANDS would get constant employment, by applying to the subscribers, living in Lawrenceville, two miles east of Pittsburgh—who have always on hand a general assortment of Checks, Stripes, Tickings, &c. which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices, for cash or approved acceptances.

JAMES TELFORD & SON.

N. B.—Three or four good HOUSES FOR RENT, in the village of Lawrenceville. Apply to J. T. & S.



April 23, 1830.—w3mo.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL *WAREHOUSE.*

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. It its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application. *JOHN H. NAFF.*

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

☞**SPLENDID LUCK AGAIN.**☜

AT GREER'S OFFICE.

19	48	58,	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$6,000
19	36	58,	do. do.	1,000
17	36	58,	do. do.	500
19	36	48,	do. do.	100

Beside 80, 60, 50, 40, &c.

Were all sold in 10th Class Union Canal Lottery, at GREER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Market and Liberty streets.

DRAWING 10th Class Union Canal Lottery 17, 34, 36, 19, 58, 48, 56, 2, 46.

June 25.—4t.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	per cent. 1	Scioto, per cent.	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

Peter Parley's Geography.

HOGAN & CO. BOOKSELLERS, Corner of Front and Market Streets, have just published a cheap edition of "Peter Parley's Geography for children, with nine Maps and seventy-five Engravings." June 29—3t.

THE TARENTUM STEAM SAW-MILL, at Bull Creek, on the Pennsylvania Canal and the Allegheny River, is in complete operation, and the proprietors are prepared to execute all orders for LUMBER, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. ☞A liberal discount made on cash orders from Pittsburgh.

J. & G. MILLER.

June 29, 1830—3*

Rail-Road in Miniature.

THIS ingenious piece of mechanism, the operations of which no one can witness without being highly gratified, will be exhibited, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, in the second story of the house two doors from the warehouse of Messrs. Allen & Grant, on First street, between Wood and Market streets. It exhibits the recent improvement (made in Europe) of the application of steam for propelling carriages on the Rail-Way. Attached to it is a *Car*, in which Ladies and Gentlemen can have the pleasure of riding.

Hours of admittance, from 9, A. M. to 1, P. M. and from half past 2 until 7, P. M. Admittance 25 cents, children half price.

June 25, 1830.—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUN POWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—The Pamphlet Laws of this Commonwealth, passed at the session of the Legislature of 1829-30, have been received at the Prothonotary's Office of said county, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. WM. M'CANDLESS,

June 29, 1830—3t. *Prothonotary.*

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER being engaged, nearly every month, in travelling through the Counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Mansfield, Medina, Stark, and nearly all the Northern Counties of the State of Ohio, will undertake any business of a General Agency nature, committed to his care, with despatch and fidelity. Soliciting orders for merchants, or collection of accounts, will form a prominent feature in his business. Inquire of P. Leonard.

JOHN REECE, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞Respectable references can be given.

April 13.—3moT.

B. DONAGHY, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, at No. 4, Fifth street, corner of Fifth and Liberty streets, the house formerly occupied by John Foy, where all who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the first rate style, and on the shortest notice. All work warranted to be done so, or otherwise he will return the full amount of the garment to the purchaser. Latest fashions just received.

April 6, 1830.—w3m

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accomodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.

Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots*, eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.

WALTER H. LOWRIE.

South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

June 18.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale,

that excellent *TAVERN STAND*, called the Steam Boat Coffee-house, handsomely situated in the borough of Erie, at the corner of French and Second streets, on the margin of the Lake, where the Canal is located. It is a commodious two story house, 75 by 60 feet. A carriage house, shed, and stable, about 100 feet in length are attached to it, with all other out buildings necessary for a tavern. Also, a handsome garden, with a variety of choice fruit trees. It is leased for three years from 1st April, 1830, for $200. It can be had on reasonable terms, and easy payments. A part of the garden in front, 60 by 30 feet, is reserved for a building spot. For particulars, inquire at No. 36 Water street, Pittsburgh, or of Mr. D. Gillaspy, merchant, Erie.

JOHN DICKSON.

July 2, 1830.—3t.*

Poetry.

The following beautiful Scotch song, kindly furnished by a correspondent, has never before, we understand, appeared in print. It is therefore valuable on that account, as well as for its real merit as a composition.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

THE THISTLE.

Let them boast of the country gave Patrick his fame,
The land of the Oak with its Anglian name,
With their red blushing roses and shamrocks so green;
Far dearer to me are the hills of the North,
The land of blue mountains, the birth place of worth;
Those mountains where Freedom has fixed her abode,
Those wide spreadingglens where no slave ever trod,
Where bloom the wild heather and *Thistle* so green.

Though rich be the soil where blossoms the rose,
And bleak the high mountains and covered with snows,
Where rises the heather—the *Thistle* so green;
Yet for friendship sincere, for loyalty true,
And courage so bold which no foe could subdue,
Unmatched is our country, unrivaled our swains,
And lovely and true are the nymphs on our plains,
Where bloom the red heather and *Thistle* so green.

Far-fam'd are our sires in the battles of yore,
And many the *cairnies* that rise on our shore,
O'er foes that invaded the *Thistle* so green;
Yet many's the cairnies shall rise on our strand,
Should the torrent of war ever burst on our land.
Let foe come on foe, like wave upon wave,
We'll give them a welcome, we'll give them a grave,
Beneath the wild heather and *Thistle* so green.

O! dear to our souls are the blessings of heaven,
The freedom we boast of, the land that we live in,
The land of red heather and *Thistle* so green;
For that land and that freedom our forefathers bled,
And we swear by the blood that our forefathers shed,
That no foe shall o'er tread on the grave,
But the *Thistle* shall bloom on the bed of the brave,
The *Thistle* of Scotia, the *Thistle* so green! A.

BY MRS. C. B. WILSON.

'My first love!—my first love!
I saw thee in thy grave;
And all my cherished hopes dissolv'd,
Like snow upon the wave;
I heard the solemn requiem float,
Upon thy funeral day;
Memory recalls each plaintive note,
Though years have pass'd away!

'My first love!—my first love!
I kiss'd thee in thy shroud;
When darkly fell November's gloom,
And winds were shrieking loud!
When all seem'd chill, as this sad heart,
And those cold lips I press'd;
And Sorrow reign'd in ev'ry part,
A deep,—a settled guest!

'My first love!—my first love!
Fond memory clings to thee;
Though other links again fill up
My chain of destiny,
Fancy yet lingers, as at first,
On each remember'd grace;
The idol my young spirit nurs'd,
Still, still I brightly trace!

'My first love!—my first love!
I never can forget
All that thou wert, or wouldst have been,
Hadst thou been spar'd me yet!
Fancy, who weaves her brightest dream,
Through sorrow's veiling tears,
Oft pictures what thou now wouldst seem,
In added grace and years.

'My first love!—my first love!
I know 'tis vain to mourn
O'er early hopes—long pass'd away,
That never can return;
And thus, when smiling friends are met,
My brow throws off its care,
But in this heart I hold thee yet,
And pay my worship there!

'My first love!—my first love!
Thy memory is a light,
Burning, like that on Erin's shrine,
In me for ever bright;
Time, that doth make most feelings bend,
Yielding to his decree,
Cannot from its fond shelter rend
One cherish'd thought of thee.'

Miscellany.

The following article is extracted from the new novel, *Paul Clifford*. It is an account of the first appearance of the Hero, Paul Clifford, alias Captain Lovett, as the leader of robbers:

The carriage being stopped, and the post boys white and trembling, with two pistols (leveled by Augustus and Pepper) cocked at their heads, Lovett dismounted, threw open the door of the carriage, and in a very civil tone, and with very bland address, accosted the inmate. 'Do not be alarmed, my lord, you are perfectly safe; we only require your watch and purse.' 'Really,' answered a voice still softer than that of the robber, while a marked and somewhat *French* countenance, crowned with a fur cap, peered forth at the arrester—'Really, sir, your request is so modest, that I were worse than cruel to refuse you. My purse is not very full, and you may as well have it as one of my rascally duns—but for my watch, I have a love for it—and—' 'I understand you, my lord,' interrupted the highwayman. 'What do you value your watch at?' 'Hump—to you it may be worth some twenty guineas!' 'Allow me to see it!'—'Your curiosity is extremely gratifying,' returned the nobleman, as with great reluctance he drew forth a gold repeater, set, as was sometimes the fashion of that day, in precious stones. The highwayman looked slightly at the bauble. 'Your lordship,' said he with great gravity, 'was too modest in your calculation—your taste reflects great credit on you: allow me to assure you that your watch is worth fifty guineas to us at the least—to show you that I think so most sincerely, I will either keep it, and we will say no more on the matter; or I will return it to you, upon your word of honor, that you will give me a cheque for fifty guineas, payable by your *real* bankers, to bearers for self.' 'Take your choice; it is quite immaterial to me!' 'Upon my honor,' said the traveler, with some surprise struggling in his features, 'your coolness and self possession are quite admirable.—I see you know the world.' 'Your lordship flatters me!' returned Lovett, bowing. 'How do you decide?' 'Why, is it possible to write drafts without ink, pen, or paper?' Lovett drew back, and while he was searching in his pockets for writing implements, which he always carried about him, the traveler seized the opportunity, and suddenly snatching a pistol from the pocket of the carriage, leveled it full at the head of the robber. The traveler was an excellent and practised shot—he was also within arm's length of his intended victim—his pistols were the envy of all his Irish friends.—He pulled the trigger, the powder flashed in the pan, and the highwayman, not even changing countenance, drew forth a small ink bottle, and placing a steel pen in it, handed it to the nobleman; saying, with incomparable *sang froid*, 'Would you like my lord to try the other pistol? If so, oblige me by quick aim, as you must see the necessity of despatch. If not, there is the back of a letter, on which you can write the draft.' The traveler was not a man apt to become embarrassed in any thing—save his circumstances; but he certainly felt a little discomposed and confused as he took the paper, and uttering some broken words wrote the cheque. The highwayman glanced over it, saw it was writ according to form, and then with a bow of cool respect, returned the watch, and shut the door of the carriage. Meanwhile the servant had been shivering in front—boxed up in that solitary convenience termed, not euphoniously, a dickey. Him the robber now briefly accosted, 'What have you got about you belonging to your master?' 'Only his pills, your honor!—which I forgot to put in the—!' 'Pills!—throw them down to me!' The valet trembling extracted from his side pocket a little box, which he threw down, and Lovett caught in his hand. He opened the box, counted the pills—'One, two, four, twelve, Aha!'—He re-opened the carriage door. 'Are these your pills my lord?' The wondering peer, who had begun to re-settle himself in the corner of his carriage, answered, 'that they were!' 'My lord, I see you are in a high state of fever; you were a little delirious just now when you snapped a pistol in your friend's face. Permit me to recommend a prescription—swallow off all these pills!' 'My God!' cried the traveler, startled into earnestness: 'what do you mean?—twelve of those pills would kill a man!' 'Hear him!' said the robber appealing to his comrades, who roared with laughter: 'What my lord, would you rebel against your doctor?—Fie, fie! be persuaded.'—And with a soothing gesture he stretched the pill box towards the recoiling nose of the traveler.—But, though a man who could as well as any one make the best of a bad condition, the traveler was especially careful of his health, and so obstinate was he where that was concerned, that he would rather have submitted to the effectual operation of a bullet, than incurred the chance operation of an extra pill. He, therefore, with great indignation, as the box was still extended towards him, snatched it from the hand of the robber, and flinging it across the road, said with dignity—'Do your worst, rascals! But if you leave me alive, you shall repent the outrage you have offered to one of his majesty's household!' Then, as if becoming sensible of the ridicule of affecting too much in his present situation, he added, in an altered tone: 'and now, for God's sake shut the door! and if you must kill somebody, there's my servant on the box—he's paid for it.'"

Pennsylvania Penal Code.—The following statement respecting the term of punishment for various offences in this State, will not be deemed uninteresting. In this list are embraced offences punished by imprisonment in the eastern and western State Penitentiary, in separate or solitary confinement at hard labor. Murder in the first degree is the only crime for which death is enforced.

Murder in the second degree.—First offence, not less than four, nor more than twelve years; second offence, for life.

Manslaughter.—First offence, not less than two, nor more than six years. Second offence, not less than six, nor more than twelve years, and to give security on conviction, either for the first or second offence, for good behavior for life, or any less time, according to the nature and enormity of the offence.

High Treason.—First offence, not less than three, nor more than six years. Second offence, not exceeding ten years.

Arson.—First offence, not less than one, nor more than ten years. Second offence, not more than fifteen years.

Rape.—First offence, not less than two, nor more than twelve years. Second offence, for life.

Mayhem.—First offence, not less than one, nor more than seven years. Second offence, not more than fourteen years.

Kidnapping.—First offence, not less than five, nor more than twelve years. Second offence, twenty-one years.

Burglary.—First offence, not less than two, nor more than ten years. Second offence, not more than fifteen years.

Forgery.—First offence, not less than one, nor more than seven years. Second offence, not more than ten years.

Horse Stealing.—First offence, not less than one, nor more than four years. Second offence, not more than seven years.

Perjury.—First offence, not less than one, nor more than five years. Second offence, not more than eight years.—*Philadelphia paper.*

The Cherokees.—We have received the Chero kee Phœnix of the 5th inst. It announces the arrival of the United States troops to drive off the intruders; but says "as yet they have done nothing efficient that we know of." In a late extract from the Phœnix, an account was given of a disgraceful attempt of four white men, to rob an Indian by the name of Hog. The Phœnix of the 5th now adds:—

"Since then a report has reached us that the same men, or others of the same character, soon after their failure, actually robbed this poor Indian, after knocking him down, and stabbing him with a knife. Hog is represented to be, by those best acquainted with him, one of the most inoffensive men. He is a small and weakly man. Now as an Indian cannot be a competent witness in Georgia, according to the law of the State, now said to be in operation, such acts must go unpunished."

The paper before us also contains a letter, announcing the fact, that some unprincipled white men, preparatory to the operation of the laws of Georgia upon the Cherokees, have been forging notes and accounts against the Indians—to be collected under the Georgia laws, which will not allow the Indians to call witnesses of their own people to establish the frauds.

The establishment and maintenance of the Phœnix is a nettle in the bosom of the administration party. Heretofore, the Indians had no channel of their own through which to make known their griefs. 'The Lions have no scribes," says the fable. Hence attempts are making to induce a belief that the Phœnix is not conducted by an Indian. But this is not true. Elias Boudinot, the editor, is an educated Indian—well known in this city as a man of character and principle.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Mr. Fillebrown.—Our political readers will recollect, that this gentleman, who was a clerk in the Navy Department during Mr. Adams' administration, was prosecuted by the powers that be, for a balance, alleged to be due from him to the public. On this case of base corruption, and gross perversion of the government funds, as it was pronounced, the Ministerial Press dilated from day to day and week to week, till the people were persuaded to believe the accusation true. At the last session of the District Court in Washington, the case was put down for trial. Mr. Fillebrown, after repeatedly urging the government attorney to bring on the case, was finally informed, that it was *withdrawn. Thus* ends this whole matter. It has produced the effect which was intended, and this was all the agents of this *reforming cheap republican* administration cared for. Mr. Fillebrown's suit against Duff Green comes on for trial at the term of the court in December.—*Con. Mirror.*

Liberty.—The following anecdote is extracted from the Memoirs and Revelations of a Page of Napoleon's Imperial Court—a work full of interest and amusement, just published in Paris:—*Com. Advertiser.*

At the period when Bonaparte was about to be named Consul for life, General Saint Hilaire assembled the troops under his command, and delivered the following harrangue:—"Comrades, the nation are deliberating on the question if General Bonaparte shall be appointed Consul for life. Opinions are free as air: I would not for the world influence yours. However, I think it right to apprise you that the first man who refuses to vote in Bonaparte's favor, shall be shot at the head of his regiment: Liberty forever."

The same sort of Liberty exists in this happy country, and freedom of opinion is tolerated much in the same way, only we do not yet shoot the electors who choose to enjoy it. "Opinions," here "are free as air," and Gen. Jackson would say with General Saint Hilaire, "I would not for the world seek to influence yours: but mind, if you dare vote against me, you shall be turned neck and heels out of office. Liberty forever!"

Salt.—Two hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-eight bushels, and forty-eight pounds of salt were weighed and inspected in this county during the quarter ending on the 10th of June, 1830.—*Kenawha Reg.*

From the National Gazette.

The nullifying politicians of South Carolina will not accept the veto message, nor the repeal of the duties on salt and molasses, even as good auguries. They still summon the people of the State to "stand to their arms." The Charleston Mercury says—

"The President, it is true, has checked the career of profligate expenditure for a time—and he deserves unbounded credit for the manly patriotism and independence of his conduct—but the advocates of internal improvement are neither conquered by his veto, nor do they intend to relinquish quietly the precious privilege of dividing amongst themselves the rich and valuable spoils of the South. On the contrary, like vultures disappointed in their prey, they have resumed the contest with redoubled energy, nor will they cease until they either compel the administration to submit, or succeed in overturning it. The *principle* neither is nor will be abandoned. The monster has tasted blood, and will have more, whatever be the consequence."

We trust, with regard to Internal Improvement, that neither the principle nor the pursuit will be abandoned or intermitted until all is accomplished that is desirable for the common defence and welfare. Rail-roads and Canals are, virtually, *fortifications;* they are necessary for the due protection of the coasts and frontiers from external aggression. With them and steam boats, we shall be secure. No enemy will be able to prey on our internal resources; no point can be assailed, to which abundant means of repulse may not be immediately transported.

With respect to *expenditure*, we have our doubts whether it be within the province of the President to attempt to check the career of Congress, in any way other than the exhibitions of estimates. The treasury is at the disposal of Congress;—if that body drain it, they must fill it anew; the responsibility is with them. Appropriations which he deems *unconstitutional*, the President may and should reject; when they are thought to be merely excessive, an admonitory view of the finances is all that he can undertake as a restraint. In cases wherein the character of the internal improvement is doubtful, the most liberal interpretation is the best policy. A considerable road or canal, in whatever State, must be beneficial for the whole country: all aid furnished by the general government to a particular State, must strengthen its attachment to the Union:—the more the several members of our confederacy are accustomed to look to the head as a generous auxiliary, the more fondly will they cling to the system.

The Boundary Line.—By the arrival of the Augusta at Boston, from Rotterdam, on Sunday last, despatches were brought from Mr. Preble, our minister in Holland, which have been forwarded to Washington. The Columbian Centinel says:—"We learn verbally, that the subject of the Northern Boundary of the United States, was before the King of the Netherlands, as Sovereign Arbitrator of the controversy between us and Great Britain; that the Ministers of the two nations were engaged in giving necessary explanations of the numerous documents presented to him; but that no calculations had been made when the result of the umpirage would be disclosed." That result it was anticipated would be worthy of the justice and impartiality of his Netherlands' Majesty.—He had recently made a short visit to Amsterdam, and as reported, on important business. Preparations were making at the Hague, at the last date, for the temporary removal of the Court at Brussels—where the Minister would repair."

* As the Convention by which the high parties agreed to refer the important subject to some friendly sovereign, was not signed till April 1828, the result cannot reasonably be expected for some months to come.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A meeting of the Medical men and Naturalists is annually held in Germany, where every new theory or discovery of the past year is communicated, and the most important subjects are discussed. Only those who are authors on any subject are admitted as members. These meetings last from three to four weeks, and are annually held in a different city. They are generally attended by the most eminent medical men and naturalists of all Europe, and are highly enjoyed; as they not only abundantly forward sciences, but also cause a friendly and intimate intercourse among their members. The meeting of the last year was held at Berlin, where nearly 500 persons had assembled; Alex. Von Humbold was President of that year's session.

This year the meeting will be held in September, at Hamburgh, and owing to the intimate intercourse between Hamburgh and the north of Europe by steam boats, a great many savans of these countries have promised to attend, particularly from England; Berzelius is likewise expected from Stockholm.

The invitation is general to all authors of any subject of medicine or the natural sciences of any country, and it is therefore anxiously wished that some of the authors of this country would favor the meeting with their presence, in order to establish a more familiar intercourse between the two couutries. They certainly would be well received, and it is hoped that some of them will be induced to attend.—*Philad. Gaz.*

Tapping for Hydrocephalus.—Dr. Conquest has lately succeeded (in a second instance) in curing hydrocephalus, by drawing the water from the head by the fearfully delicate operation of tapping. The patient was a girl, two years old. Dr. Conquest operated before a large number of pupils of Bartholomew's Hospital, by pushing a beautifully constructed trocar into the right lateral ventricle, introducing it obliquely, close to the edge of the right frontal bone, about midway between the crista galli process of the ethnoid bone and the anterior fontanelle, so as to avoid the longitudinal sinus on the one hand, and the corpus striatum on the other. The instrument entered about two inches below the scalp; an ounce and a half of bloody serum, mixed with portions of cerebrum, escaped; the pulse became feeble, and a temporary collapse followed. The fluid was allowed to escape drop by drop; and within 48 hours, about two pints and a half flowed out of the opening. Almost immediately after the operation, the pupils of the eye (before permanently dilated) became sensible to the stimulus of light; the drowsiness of the patient (who slept previously, almost incessantly) was succeeded by a disinclination to sleep; and the pulse, which has always been remarkably slow, became 85. Two days after the operation, the brain evinced signs of inflammation, with high constitutional disturbance, and a formidable attack of convulsions. Leeches applied to the temples, and cold to the head, subdued the local inflammation, and within twenty-four hours all became tranquil. The head was well strapped, and from the cessation of cerebral excitement, no unfavorable circumstance occurred. Since the foregoing details were given in the Lancet, the patient has continued in progress towards complete recovery. The convulsions, formerly two or three every day, have become very rare: the head has diminished surprisingly in size, and the patient discovers cheerfulness and intelligence. In the other case, in which the operation took place last winter at Guy's Hospital, the head of the patient diminished six inches in circumference, and no increase has since accrued.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London Papers to the 18th May received at New York.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th May, Earl Stanhope presented a petition from the London ship owners, similar to that on which the debate arose in the Committee last week. His Lordship entered into an argument to demonstrate that the petitioners were correct in ascribing their distress to the free trade system; but said he should then enter into no details on the subject, as he intended to move for papers which would put their Lordships in possession of all the information that could be desired.

The Duke of Wellington, after referring to papers, said that it was most extraordinary, if the British shipping trade had been declining since the year 1814, more ships should be employed now than before, and its competition with the foreign trade rendered more manifest. The same increase ran through the whole of the details, and showed him that it was impossible a losing trade should have thus continued to exist. But it might be said, that when a capitalist had ships already built, they must keep them in use or lose the whole of their capital. Would they, however, go on building them? and that they did, he was in a condition to show. In 1814 the number of British ships built were 733; in 1815, 149; in 1816, 856, and so varying until their average for the three years preceding the reciprocity treaties was 591, and three years afterwards it rose to 884. With reference to these reciprocity treaties, he was quite free to admit that they were adopted with a view to decrease the price of freight in this country, so as to enable the British merchant to take his goods abroad, and bring back his returns on cheaper terms than before, and thereby to enable him to compete with the new state of things which it was foreseen must have arisen in the new condition of the external relations of British commerce. It was well known that freights would be rendered cheaper, but then the trade since 1814 had nearly doubled, the voyages were made quicker, and of course, though the sums paid were smaller, the advantages of more rapid intercourse more than made up the difference.

Earl Stanhope, in reply, contended that it was the imports and not the exports, which exhibited the true state of the British shipping interest. It had been in a ruinous state ever since the reciprocity treaties were enacted.

Lord Ellenborough stated, with regard to the American trade, that within the four years which have expired since the reciprocity act had passed, the American tonnage entered into our ports had increased 40,000 tons; the entire British tonnage had increased two per cent. within the last two years over what it amounted to in the three preceding years.

After a few words from the Marquiss of Londonderry and the duke of Buckingham, the petition was laid on the table; and earl Stanhope moved for several returns relative to the shipping trade, which were ordered.

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 17th, lord Stanley presented a petition from the President, Vice President, and Members of the Chambers of Commerce at Manchester, praying that the House would take measures to prevent the invasion of Mexico, by Spain. Ordered to be printed.

The second reading of the bill for the emancipation of the Jews, has been refused in the House of Commons—yeas 165, nays 228. Majority against the second reading, 63.

The Morning Chronicle of the 18th, holds the following language:—"We may, at length, venture to congratulate our readers on the favorable turn which his Majesty's illness has taken. It is now confidently affirmed that the King may, for the present at least, be considered out of danger. Our readers will see that the last bulletin is very favorable. So many reports have been circulated, many of them, it appears, without any foundation, that the public have justly become sceptical regarding statements of the King's health; and we have on that account deemed it prudent to confine ourselves, for some time back, to the language of the bulletins. We may remark, that more faith is due to the latter when they speak of a positive amendment, than when they describe his Majesty in the same state! In the latter it is naturally concluded that delicacy and prudence withhold the real state from the public. But the physicians would hardly raise the hopes of the people, if a progress were not made towards convalescence."

The visiters to the Thames Tunnel were very numerous, amounting to about 1000 a week. The work was completed to the length of 600 feet, being full half the distance. Every confidence is expressed in the stability of the work.

The Manchester Courier states that the late Sir Robert Peel allowed his eldest son £12,000 per annum, his second son £6000, his other sons £3000 each, and his daughters £1500 each, and that his immense property is to be divided in these proportions.

The Paris dates are to the 16th, from which we learn that the first division of the expedition against Algiers was to embark on the 11th, the artillery on the 12th, the second division on the 13th, the third on the 14th, and that the whole, with the exception of the cavalry and one or two regiments of infantry, would probably sail on the 13th.

A Dutch brig had arrived at Toulon from Algiers, and her accounts relative to the preparations of the Dey, fully concurred with those previously received. At every point where a landing could be effected, batteries had been erected, and amongst other measures, he had adopted the strange and hazardous one of detaining all the European Consuls, but whether he intended to keep them as hostages, or make use of them as mediators, is not stated.

TOULON, May 5.

From the 20th to the 25th of May, 50,000 Frenchmen (35,000 belonging to the land forces, and 15,000 to the navy) will be landed on the shores of Africa. The English Parliament has abolished the negro slave trade. Thanks be to the King of France, the slavery of the whites will soon cease also. Before the Revolution, the corsairs of Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco, were kept in check by the Maltese Knights. The first crusade was preached in France; and in France also the standard ought for the last time to be raised, without, however, violating the character of the age, and without employing those means which are no longer congenial to our manners. Petty commercial interests can no longer contract the grand interests of humanity. It is high time for civilized nations to free themselves from the disgraceful tribute which they paid to a handful of barbarians. It is high time to put an end to the slavery of christians.

The general entrepot of the expedition of Algiers will be established at Mahon.—*Aviso.*

TRIESTE, April 30.

The French troops in the Morea have received orders to be in readiness to march. We know, from good authority, that their destination is to receive from the Turks, first the citadel of Athens, and the fortresses of Negroponte and Carysto. The object of this measure is to prevent the Greeks, on their getting the upper hand in these places, from exercising their vengeance on the Turks. The proclamation issued by the President, Count Capo d'Istria, in which he communicates to the people the official notice received by him of the nomination of Prince Leopold to be Sovereign of Greece, has every where excited a sensation of joy, and a wish for the speedy arrival of the new sovereign is every where expressed.

ROME, April 24.

The mother of Napoleon has just met with an accident which endangers her life, and plunges in affliction the members of the Bonaparte family at Rome, as well as all the persons in this city, Italians and foreigners, who still retain some affection for the Ex-imperial family.

On Thursday, the 22d, while walking in the Villa Borghese, Madame Mere slipped and fell, though leaning on her attendant gentleman, the Chevalier Cozorra, who being very old had not strength enough to prevent her fall. Trying to rise she exclaimed that the whole weight of her body had fallen on her thigh, where she felt great pain. Her domestics, with much difficulty, placed her in her carriage, and brought her back to her palace.—The medical men who were called in found that the thigh was broken. This is the third day, and the patient is in great danger. Her great age (83 years), and the probability of inflamation, prevent the application of all the remedies necessary in such cases.

It is lamented by all the members of her family, who are at Rome—Cardinal Fesch, her brother, Prince Jerome, and Louis Bonaparte, and the Princess of Canino, wife of Lucien.

Expresses have been despatched to announce this melancholy event to Madame Murat, Countess of Lepano; to the Ex-Queen, Hortensia, and to the Duke of Reichstadt.

The immense riches of Madame Bonaparte, the valuable jewels which she possesses, make people anxious to know her will, and the final addition that she may still make to it by a codicil. I shall have the will as soon as it is made known, and I hope you will be among the first to receive it; meantime, the persons who are the most eager, and think themselves the best informed, distribute her fortune in good sums to them, and point out the heir beforehand. Of all the accounts that I have been able to collect, the following seems to be the most probable, as coming from a very good source: Madame Bonaparte appoints the Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, her heir; she leaves 500,000 francs to each of the children, and to Cardinal Fesch: she bequeaths numerous pensions and tokens of remembrance to all those who have been in her domestic service: and lastly, she leaves large sums to be distributed among the poor of Rome and Corsica.

All the artists in the city who are engaged in the numerous works ordered by Madame Bonaparte and her children, besiege the gate of her palace; their honorable existence is connected with the prolongation of a life, the days of which seem to be numbered, and which, if we may credit the presentiments of the physicians, and the fears they inspire, must soon come to an end.

DIVORCE IN SCOTLAND.—If a Scotch lady be unfortunate enough to have a Turk of a partner, she institutes before the consistorial court of her country a simple suit called a summons of divorce. In a few pages she states when she was married, and to whom; that, although by the law of God, as well as by the mutual vows and faith plighted to each other on entering into marriage, the parties were reciprocally bound to a strict adherance to each other; yet true it is, and of verity, that casting off the fear of God, and disregarding his said matrimonial vows and engagements, whereby he stood bound to preserve the marriage bed inviolate, the said Turk has for a considerable time past, &c. and then follows the charge of unlacing stays, and so forth; and concluding, that the fair complainant should be divorced, discharged from his society, fellowship and company, in all time coming—and that she should be entitled to marry any free man, as if she had never been married to the said Turk, or as if he were naturally dead. Thereafter she appears, and, by a peculiarly solemn oath, swears that the suit is not collusive, and that she verily believes the truth of the charge—a proof is led, with all decent privacy, compatible with the forms of justice; and if the facts warrant the conclusion, a divorce is decreed—an out-and-outer, as Cribb would say. Fie upon it, John Bull! can you permit your bare-legged barbarian neighbors to beat you in the matter nearest and dearest to every honest man's heart? But we shall cease gibing and jeering, and offer to our countrymen the only solace in our power. Be it known, then, that, if you are unfortunate enough to require such a remedy, you have only to proceed to Scotland by a steamer, (by the by, you can get to that fearful country in a smack for two guineas) acquire a domicile, raise a suit of divorce, prove the delinquency, and be utterly freed—*i. e.* in Scotland—for, no doubt, in England you will be frowned mightily upon by the twelve judges; and if you marry again south of the Tweed, you will have the chance of promotion to Botany Bay without personal expense. But still you are a liberated man in one end of the island; and if you can be contented to vegetate in Scotland, you may wed some healthful, lovely daughter of the mountains, in her society pass the rest of your days in happiness and tranquillity, and laugh at the courts of Westminster, Old Baily, or others.—*Frazier's Magazine.*

Plymouth Break-Water.—This great national work has at length surmounted all the obstacles opposed to its construction. The order of the Prince Regent in Council, giving directions for commencing the work, was issued January 23, 1811. The first stone was laid with every requisite ceremony, on the Prince Regent's birth day, August 12, 1812: but the progress of the work did not advance for some months, 16,045 tons only having been deposited at the end of that year. On the 31st of March, 1813, the first masses of marble came dry at a low water, spring tides; and at the end of that year, the quantity of marble deposited, amounted to 187,240 tons. At the end of 1814, 426,723 tons had been deposited. During the winter of this year, and 1815, many severe gales blew directly into the Sound, as violently as any that had ever been felt; yet the Sound during that winter presented the unusual sight of about forty sail of ships remaining at anchor in it, all of whom rode out the gales with great ease, and without damage. The Cat-water and its entrance were, during the same critical season, full of shipping, amounting to 150 sails; and yet, though the Break-water was not completed, scarcely any damage was done; and it was entirely owing to the small part of the Break-water which was made, that most of the ships both in the Sound and in Cat-water were not lost. On the Prince Regent's birth day, 1815, making three years since the firt stone was laid, 615,057 tons of marble had been deposited in blocks from half a ton to nine tons. The extent of the marble quarries now open is nearly half a mile, in which range they are working with the aid of twenty-five cranes. The sight is truly sublime, and reflects great honor on the Admiralty, and on the individual whose mind can conduct so immense an undertaking, with so much economy and success. Fifty sail of vessels are employed in taking out the immense masses of marble, whose average cargoes amount to 50 tons; and the number of men employed on the service, under Mr. Whidbey, is 730. The Break-water stretches across the Shovel Rock; the length of the whole, when finished, will be 1700 yards; its base 100 yards, and ten yards in breadth at the top or finished part. The average depth is 35 feet at low water spring tides. It slopes very much to seaward, and but little within, and is opposed to an immense sea, which extends from the Azores Island to the Channel. It will cover a secure anchorage in the Sound for about 50 sail of the line.—*English paper.*

Three fellow creatures have perished in this neighborhood, the victims of hunger and cold. A poor woman with her two children, driven by griping poverty to seek that sustenance which nature wants, by begging for it among the humane and charitable, in making her way from one village to another, had to pass through a tract of unsheltered bog, about six or seven miles to the north-east of Killarney, in the centre of which they were found by a countryman on Sunday morning, all dead, having in all probability been so since the preceding Friday, which was here a rather severe and bitter day. They were strangers here, and were not recognised, save as having been seen during the previous week begging from house to house in the usual manner, and it is supposed that the poor woman, exhausted from previous suffering and want, had not sufficient strength to make her way in the tempestuous weather through this black moor, but sunk down mid-way to rise no more.—The poor little innocents who accompanied her, being out of view of any house, and unable to act of themselves, sat down with her, and night overtaking them, they perished together. The spectacle presented by the clay-cold group, and the conviction to the beholder of the manner of their death, was irresistibly affecting. The mother of the little family, a rather young woman of mild and interesting features, lay extended on her back at full length as if asleep; supported in her right arm, on which it rested, lay the body of her younger child, a female about four years old, and with its face downwards; across the parent's knees, as if embracing them, lay a fine boy apparently of the age of eight years. The scene was indescribably moving and heart-rending

Their habiliments were wretched and ragged, denoting extreme destitution and poverty of no recent date; the scanty and miserable attire of the whole three being scarcely sufficient to give shelter to a single limb. What a crying and cruel sin that some parochial refuge is not afforded in cases of such utter and helpless deprivation! An inquest being held, and all the circumstances investigated as far as possible, the Jury returned a verdict of—'Died of cold and exhaustion.'—*Tralee Mercury*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville,	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Western Reserve	½	Westminster	do
St. Clairsville	½	Hagerstown	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Williamsport	do
Lancaster	½	*New Jersey.*	
Marietta	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Columbus	½	Trenton Bank	do
Canton	2	New Brunswick	do
Portsmouth, $5 & up.	3	Mount Holly	do
B'k of Steubenville,	unc.	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	uno
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Georget'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	
		New Hampshire, gen.	33

Office of the Tennessee Canal Commissioners,
25th May, 1830.

TO CANAL CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 20th day of September next, for the execution of certain works for improving the navigation of Tennessee River in North Alabama, below the Muscle Shoals.

These improvements will extend over a distance of 28 miles, between Florence and Waterloo, and the plan is to deepen the Channel, by dragging and blasting of rock, and by the erection of wing dams and walls to confine the water in the channel.

The first obstruction at Tuscumbia Shoals, having at low water a depth of 2½ feet, will require *dragging* over a length of 120 yards, one foot in depth, and the removal of 1,597 cubic yards of gravel, stone, &c. Also, the erection of rock *dams*, (of dry masonry,) to be laid in ranges, and partially hammered, estimated to contain 10,742 cubic yards.

The obstruction at Big-Buck Shoal, affording but 2½ feet of water, will require *blasting* on a rocky bar of 50 yards in length, 40 yards in width, and two feet in depth, containing 134 cubic yards; and the erection of 4,263 cubic yards of rock *dams.*

The obstructions at Colbert's and Brush-Run Island will require, at Colbert's shoal, *dragging* on a length of 1,600 yards 1½ feet in depth, amounting to 1,800 cubic yards, and the erection of 15,926 cubic yards of rock *dams.* Below Colbert's shoal, (from 3 to 4,) a reef of rocks, which is dry at low water, will require to be *blasted* 100 yards in length, 25 yards in width, and 4 feet in depth, amounting to 3,333 cubic yards; also, the erection of 2,808 cubic yards of *dams*, and *dragging* over a distance of 100 yards, one foot in depth, amounting to 1,333 cubic yards.

The obstructions at the head of Brush-Run Island will require *dragging* on a length of 1,100 yards, 6 inches in depth, amounting to 7,333 cubic yards; also *blasting* on a length of 80 yards, 3 feet in depth, amounting to 2,000 cubic yards; and the erection of 5,214 cubic yards of *dams.*

The obstructions at Bee-Tree Island will require *dragging* on a length of 2,400 yards, and depth of 6 inches, making 16,800 cubic yards; also *blasting* two reefs of rocks on a length of 260 yards, 1 foot in depth, amounting to 2,600 cubic yards, and the erection of 20,382 cubic yards of *dams.*

Proposals to be directed to John Boardman, Secretary of the Board of Tennessee Canal Commissioners, at Huntsville, Alabama.

The above works are but a commencement of the splendid scheme of improvements at the Muscle Shoals in Tennessee River, projected by the General Government, where a steam boat canal is contemplated, and will be prosecuted with all convenient despatch.

The plan of the improvements and the specifications will be exhibited to contractors at any time after 20th August next, by the Engineer at Florence, employed to superintend their construction. The magnitude of the work, the facilities of obtaining materials and provisions, and ample funds being in hand, render this undertaking worthy the attention of enterprizing contractors.

By order of the Board of Tennessee Canal Commissioners. JOHN BOARDMAN,
June 15—w6t. *Secretary.*

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmon

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1830.

☞ The River is 4 feet above low water mark.

CORRECTION.—In our paper of the 18th June, in copying an article from Niles' Register, about the vote of the Tennessee delegation for a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, we stated that Mr. *Crockett*, who was *not* friendly to General Jackson, voted against it. It should have been Mr. *Cocke*. Mr. Crockett was *not* then in Congress, and he was *friendly* to General Jackson. We knew all this, but the error escaped our notice until pointed out by Mr. Miles.

In our last paper we unintentionally attributed some remarks in relation to Weirich to the Carlisle Gazette, which we find were not used by that paper, but by the Harrisburgh Chronicle and Pittsburgh Mercury.

EXPLANATION.—Some of our friends have spoken to us upon the subject of our full exposure of the infamous falsehood and falsification contained in a late number of the Pittsburgh Manufacturer, and have expressed their opinions, that we should upon no occasion notice that paper. Our exposure having been made after due deliberation, and being fully satisfied upon further reflection, that its results have been beneficial, in giving to many persons a knowledge of the unprincipled baseness of the conductor of the Manufacturer, we propose to give to our readers a brief exposition of our course in relation to it.

We entertain the fullest conviction of the infamous character of that paper. Every thing that is sacred, wise, good, or charitable, is assailed by it. To be countenanced or approved by good men, is a sure passport to the censure of its editor. To notice, therefore, all the falsehoods, calumnies, and base principles that are promulgated in it, would be an endless task. We therefore watch the course of that editor, and permit to pass unnoticed those thousand pitiful misrepresentations and calumnies, which might lead us into endless discussions with a man who has no regard for truth or decency. But when he is guilty of plain, palpable, unequivocal falsehood, which will admit of no explanation or equivocation, we will then pin him to the wall, and expose him, like a fellow in the pillory, to the scorn, contempt, and derision of the spectators.

This is the course of conduct which we have laid down for ourselves, which we pursued upon the late occasion, and which we mean to pursue hereafter.

For the Gazette.

TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH.—One of our retail merchants, who has resided in this city thirty years, and has observed, as well as experienced, the most painful havoc amongst our early citizens and his relatives and friends, from intemperance, and convinced that the temperance societies and combinations are producing vast and most salutary benefits and blessings to our common and beloved country, and that it is the duty of every good citizen and lover of his country to aid, in every way, to stay the abomination of intemperance, has daily prepared for his customers a very healthy and pleasant beverage, which quenches thirst, and answers all the purposes of drink. It is composed of one gallon of good purified cider, two gallons of water, one pint of molasses, and a little cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, and ice. The daily cost does not exceed 20 cents, and affords a very agreeable treat to all willing to participate in it.

TEMPERANCE.

Canal Steam Boat.—On Thursday morning last, the Naiad, a small steam-boat intended to ply between Utica and Syracuse, left this city to take her place in the line about being established between those places. She is about 60 feet long, and 6 feet wide, and is constructed on Mr. Annesley's plan, combining great strength and lightness. She has seats for about forty passengers, arranged like those in post-coaches, and her speed has been found, notwithstanding the newness of her machinery, about 7 miles an hour. It is thought she will be equal to 8 miles an hour.

It is intended that the passengers shall dine on shore at some place half way, which will be a very agreeable change, and the boat can in the meantime take in wood, and her machinery can be inspected. The boiler has been proved, we understand, at a very high pressure, so that perfect safety is insured to passengers at the low rate of pressure at which the boat will be run.

Her motion makes no perceptible current in the canal, her draft of water being very light. Her consort is nearly ready to follow her, and the public will have a new and pleasant mode of travelling rapidly on the canal between the two flourishing villages we have mentioned.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

Western Sheet Lead.—We learn that a gentleman interested in the Fever River Mines will shortly have a lead rolling mill in operation, and will soon be able to furnish sheet lead at any point on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and at such prices as will make it the interest of house and boat builders to use it generally in roofing buildings, steam boats, &c. He is confident that a building can be covered with sheet lead at an advance of not more than fifty per cent. on prices now usually paid for covering houses with ordinary shingles, and that the roof thus made will be fire proof, water proof, and as near time proof as any building that can be erected. It may also be remarked, that a lead roof will, should it be found necessary to take it off, always be worth from 60 to 75 per cent. of the original cost.

Roofs of this article, made of sheets extending entirely across ordinary buildings, laid upon floors, having a moderate descent from the centers to the sides of the buildings, affording additional security in the case of fire, and lofty and agreeable promenades in pleasant weather, are destined in our opinions to become "*all the go.*"—*Louisville Adv.*

Destitution.—An illustration of the temptations to crime, to which destitution often leads, was exhibited in the Police Office lately. A complaint was lodged there by a person who had lost a watch, against another, who, he supposed, had stolen it. A description of the watch was given, and Mr. Abrams, the pawnbroker, discovered by the marks that it had been pledged with him: he accompanied an officer for the purpose of ascertaining whether the accused was the person who pledged it. On arriving at the dwelling of the accused, a cellar in Water street, they witnessed a scene which could scarcely be believed to exist in a city like this. Stretched on the floor, with nought to protect them from its damp, save a coarse piece of canvass, lay the accused and his wife, and at a short distance, stretched also on the floor, lay their dead child! The room was without any thing that could be called furniture; the cellar noisome; every thing around bore evidence of utter wretchedness. It appeared that the child died on Wednesday, and on the night of that day, the person who lost the watch went in to sit by the corpse as a neighbor; he having got asleep during the night, the wretched parent, driven to desperation under the circumstances in which he was situated, purloined the watch, and pledged it for a trifling sum of money. The Police Officer sent to the Alms-House Commissioners to have the necessary arrangements for the interment of the corpse, and then conducted the parents to the Police Office. The mother was permitted to go, and the father committed to prison, to answer to the charge.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The steam boat Allegheny arrived here on her fifth trip to Warren, on Friday evening last, having on board near forty tons freight and a number of passengers. After unloading a part of her freight for this place, Meadville and Conneaut, and receiving several tons other, with an additional number of passengers, on Saturday she proceeded up the river to Warren.—*Franklin Democrat.*

Cheap Traveling.—A gentleman arrived here last week, from New Orleans, by the Mississippi and the Ohio to Pittsburgh, a distance of *two thousand four hundred and seventy-two miles*, at an expense of only *sixty-two dollars and seventy-five cents*. Who, that regards health, or even comfort, would brave the heat and disease of a summer at New Orleans, when a trip to our attractive region is so cheaply purchased. A descending voyage by the same route is still cheaper, and may be performed from this to New Orleans for thirty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Bunker Hill Monument.—It appears from the report of the Directors just published, that the total number of tons required for this obelisk, 220 feet high, was 6,686. More than two thirds of this quantity is already quarried, and more than half is now at the site of the monument. Taking every thing into consideration, the work is considered two thirds completed. The whole sum expended, including $22,232 44 for 15 acres of the battle ground, and deducting half the cost of the apparatus, (which is considered the present worth) is $51,833 17 cents. To carry the work 160 feet high, will require an additional quantity of stone, equal to 1884⅔ tons, which at $11 63 cents per ton, will amount to 16,103 dollars 67 cents; to which, if we add $23,400, the sum due on the loan, it will amount to $39,603 67 cents. The sum total required to pay the loan, and to finish the Obelisk 160 feet high, and the whole cost, finished to this height, will amount to $67,936 34 cents, at the above rate; or to 77,658,220 feet high.

Wilson, the Mail Robber.—We see it stated in several of the papers, that the President has "changed" the punishment of George Wilson, one of the mail robbers, recently convicted at Philadelphia, from death to imprisonment at hard labor, for life. The executive having no power to commute punishments, it should rather be stated, that *two* convictions and sentences rested on Wilson for distinct crimes: in the one case, the sentence was death, and in the other, confinement at hard labor for life; and that President Jackson, being doubtless properly moved thereto, has relieved the convict from the penalties of the capital offence, which leaves him of course subject to that of the other, which is as above mentioned.

Slave Trade.—The Emperor of Brazil, in his speech to the Brazilian Chambers on the 3d May, declares his intention to suppress the slave trade in every form.—This is gratifying intelligence.—The traffic in human flesh has hitherto been prosecuted between Africa and Brazil to a very great extent.

Emigrants.—We have obtained from the Mayor's Office a statement of the number of emigrants who have arrived at New York from Great Britain and Ireland, between the first of January and the 25th of June 1830, viz:—

From England,	6462
" Scotland,	657
" Ireland,	1267
Total,	8386

The whole number of emigrants and other passengers arrived at this port from all foreign countries during the year 1829 was 16,064. In 1828, 19,022 Emigrants arrived at Quebec in 1829, 17,000. In 1828, 12,500.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Welland Canal.—The St. Catharines U. C. Journal, of the 23d ult. informs us that the water was let into the Welland Canal from Lake Erie through Grand River, on Saturday the 17th inst.; that several arks laden with flour were on their way down, and that a Grand Celebration of the Completion of the Welland canal was to take place.

Office Hunting.—It is mentioned in a Philadelphia paper, that the Marshal of that District of Pennsylvania has received several applications for the office of *Hangman* at the expected execution of the Mail Robbers.

In Indiana, a man is said to have cured the bite of a copper-headed snake, upon the ancle of a child, by applying, every half hour in twenty-four, a plaster of pounded charcoal and lard.—The child's tongue was swelled five minutes after the bite, and other dangerous symptoms had appeared.

We learn with regret, that the survey and location of a canal route from Conneaut lake to lake Erie, authorized by the late board of canal commissioners, and on which Mr. Ferguson had been for some time employed, has been suspended by the present board, and Mr. Ferguson transferred to the Juniata line. Mr. F. had proceeded as far towards the lake as Elk creek with the survey and location.—*Erie Gaz.*

Union of Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.—The Galena Advertiser observes, that it is not generally known that, in rainy seasons like the present, the waters of Hudson's Bay are united with those of the Mississippi, and consequently with the Gulf of Mexico. Yet it is a fact, although the Gulf of Mexico is something like thirty degrees of latitude south of Hudson's Bay, there is a complete communication in high water, from one to the other; and canoes, every year, pass from the tributaries of Hudson's Bay, into those streams which supply the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Red river is a tributary to Lake Winnepeck, whose waters have their estuary in Hudson's Bay. One of the principal branches of Red river has its source in Lake Travers; during the high water, canoes pass from this Lake into Big Stone Lake, thence down the St. Peter's into the Mississippi river. Again, the Red Fork, another principal branch of Red river, is also connected, in the rainy season, with the head waters of the Mississippi. Thus, at certain seasons, a person can travel by water from the Gulf of Mexico, by way of the Mississippi, to St. Peter's, and Red River, to Lake Winnepeck: thence through Nelson's river to Hudson's Bay, and passing through Hudson's Straits and Davis's Straits into the Atlantic, can again arrive in the Gulf of Mexico, without any interruption whatever. The water from the sources of the St. Peter's and Mississippi is about two months in arriving at the Gulf of Mexico.

Trade to the Black Sea opened to Americans.—By the brig William & Henry, Capt. Hinckley, arrived at Boston, direct from Smyrna, April 25, the following important information is received at Merchants' Hall:—

"Letters from Constantinople, dated April 15, received at Smyrna, state that a commercial arrangement with the Sultan, allowing American vessels free trade in the Black Sea, was completed April 13, by the American agent, Mr. Rhind, and that a firman had been obtained for the Java and Lexington, which were at Vourla, to proceed to Constantinople."—*N. Y. American.*

The number of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, for the last month, contains much interesting information and an eloquent tribute to the memory of William Henry Fitzburgh, Esq. of Virginia. One of the travelling agents of the American Colonization Society reports, that the colored population is considered by the people of Tennessee and Alabama, in general, as an immense evil to the country, but the free part of it, by all, as the greatest of evils; that slave labor, even in those states, is becoming unprofitable, and that various families, reputed wealthy, were preparing to emigrate, with large bodies of slaves, from the beautiful Tennessee valley in Alabama, to Texas, because their slaves were unprofitable.—*National Gazette.*

Free Blacks.—The Milledgeville, (Georgia,) Recorder is clamerous upon the subject of free blacks, who it insists must be driven out of the slave holding states. The editor affects much mirth at the thought that the free states do not willingly receive this population, as driven from their homes by thousands, and thus rendered vagrants. He might spare himself the reflections he has penned upon this subject, for the day is not distant when the several laws of the south for the expulson of these people will be annulled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. A black, whether in Georgia or New York, if free, is a citizen of the United States, recognized by its constitution and its laws; and his right of local residence cannot be forfeited by the color of his skin. The expulsitory laws of the south are designed to throw upon other communities an evil of which none can be desirous, and their operation is as unjust as it is unlawful. If free blacks are worthless and dangerous, which is the position assumed, it is the fault of that community in which they were bred; and it is just and equitable that the authors of the calamity should suffer it consequences. This they will be made to do, as soon as any individual or society shall furnish the pecuniary means of carrying the question before the first judicial tribunal of the nation, as a "question between different states or the citizens thereof."

A young lady has been bound over at Philadelphia in the sum of $500 to keep the peace towards a young gentleman whom she had twice attempted to stab with a knife for discontinuing his visits to her. The young gentleman had been in the habit of paying her friendly visits, but not in the character of a suitor. The above lady, independent of the above charge, is said to have sustained an unimpeachable character.

An Indian Candidate for Congress.—The Alabama Planter's Gazette, of the 8th inst. says that *Mushalatubba*, an Indian Chief of the Choctaw nation, (long known as the devoted and uniform friend of the whites) in an address to the voters of Mississippi, announces himself as a Candidate to represent them in Congress! It is known that the Legislature of that State has passed a law extending its jurisdiction over all the Indian tribes, within its boundaries, and conferring on the natives the *full rights* of citizenship. The editor thinks it probable that Mushalatubba will be elected; as the number of his countrymen is supposed to exceed those of the whites.

The Canterbury Railway.—The opening of the rail-way from Canterbury to Whitstable has already reduced the price of coals five or six shillings a chaldron, the conveyance of passengers to nine pence a head, and the time of travelling to twenty minutes. The distance is between six and seven miles, but the cost of the railway has been considerable, it having been necessary to make a tunnel through a hill of more than a half a mile in length. The greatest facility is now given to the conveyance of heavy commodities, such as lime, stone, bricks, salt, manure, &c. A short time will show how far the return obtained affords a remuneration for the capital expended.—*London paper.*

Chief Justice Johns has been appointed Chancellor of the State of Delaware, Mr. Milligan having declined accepting the office.

We have examined the model of an ingenious invention patented by Mr. Martin Mettee, of this city, the object of which is to protect pumps from being injured by the introduction of pebbles or any other improper thing into them. That part of the handle which comes in contact with the pump stock is so constructed that a cast iron cap is made to cover all the apertures, as well as the pin upon which the handle works, without in any way impeding the usual action. The spout is made of cast iron, and has a grating near the mouth. These contrivances preclude the possibility of introducing any thing into the interior, and also render it less liable to get out of repair. A pump upon this plan is now in successful operation in South Gay street, nearly opposite the front door of the Exchange.—*Balt. American.*

At what period the art of embalming began to fall into disuse, is very uncertain, as there is not sufficient evidence on the subject even to form an opinion on it. It appears certain, however, that the art is not unknown to the Egyptians. The Jews undoubtedly took with them from the land of Egypt, the custom of embalming, and continued to practise it in Judea, in a manner not unlike that of Egypt, but it is nowhere particularly prescribed. The most authentic as well as minute record of this kind, is that given by the Evangelists respecting the death and burial of our Savior. Joseph of Arimathea having obtained leave to remove his body, Nicodemus brought an hundred pounds of myrrh and aloes, 'then they took the body of Jesus, and wound it up in linen clothes, with spices, as the manner of the Jews is to bury.'

Although the practice of embalming is now generally relinquished, examples of it are not wanting in modern times: and it has been clearly ascertained, that European artists have skill enough to perform it in a manner equal to any of the Egyptians. To prove this, the perfect state in which the bodies of Henry I. of Edward IV. of James V. of Scotland, and of the martyr, Charles I. is sufficient.

Government is the great organ of civil society, and we should appreciate the former more justly, if we better understood the nature and the foundation of the latter. I say, then, that society is throughout a moral institution. It is something very different from an assemblage of animals feeding in the same pasture. It is the combination of rational beings for the security of right. Right, a moral idea, lies at the very foundation of civil communities; and the highest happiness which they confer, is the gratification of moral affections We are sometimes taught, that society is the creature of compact, and selfish calculation; that men agree to live together for the protection of private interests. But no—society is of earlier and higher origin. It is God's ordinance, and answers to what is most godlike in our nature. The chief ties that hold men together in communities, are not self interest, or compacts, or positive institutions, or force. They are invisible, refined, spiritual ties, bonds of the mind and heart. Our best powers and affections crave instinctively for society as the sphere in which they are to find their life and happiness. That men may greatly strengthen and improve society by written constitutions, I readily grant.—There is, however, a constitution which precedes all men's making, and after which all others are to be formed; a constitution, the great lines of which are drawn in our very nature: a primitive law of justice, rectitude, and philanthropy, which all other laws are bound to enforce, and from which all others derive their validity and worth.—*Channing.*

Consequences of Atheism.—Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends, the extent of the supports given by religion to every virtue. No man perhaps is aware, how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of God; how palsied would be human benevolence to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with what a fearful crash it would sink into hopless ruin, were the ideas of a Supreme Being, of accountableness, and of a future life, to be utterly erased from every mind. Once let men thoroughly believe that they are the work and sport of chance; that no superior intelligence concerns itself with human affairs; that all their improvements perish forever at death; that the weak had no guardian and the injured no avenger; that there is no recompense for sacrifices to uprightness and the public good; that an oath is unheard in heaven; that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator; that human existence has no purpose, and human virtue no unfailing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total, everlasting extinction—once let them thoroughly abandon religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent of the desolation which would follow.

We hope, perhaps, that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe, that, were the sun quenched in the heavens, our torches should illuminate, and our fires quicken, and fertilize creation. What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of a day?—and what is he more, if Atheism be true. Erase all thought and fear of God from a community, and selfishness, and sensuality, would absorb the whole man. Appetite, knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering having no solace or hope, would trample in scorn on the restraint of human laws. Virtue, duty, principle, would be mocked and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid self-interest would supplant every other feeling, and man would become, in fact, what the theory of Atheism declares him to be, a companion for brutes?—*Dr. Channing.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Amongst the many eloquent and powerful speeches in support of the cause of Justice, Humanity, and the Nation's Honor, which were elicited by the Indian question, during the late session of Congress, that of Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, is conspicuous, both for the force of its arguments and the beauty of its style. We extract the following truly eloquent passages from this speech:

Mr. Speaker, there is not an act of Georgia since Oglethorpe first planted his foot upon the site of Savannah, when duly considered; there is not a resolve, ordinance or law of Congress; there is not a treaty of the United States with the Indian tribes, that does not tend to establish the fact, that the Indians are the proprietors of the lands and hunting grounds they claim, subject only to the restriction upon their right of alienation. You might have put the question to every man in this nation, or child on the frontier, and he would have told you so, until the legislation of the States, aided by interest, instructed him otherwise. What then becomes of the tenancy at will—at sufferance, as asserted by Georgia? Not one act, law or treaty that does not establish the fact that they are sovereign. Sir, when were they otherwise? In what field were they conquered? Produce the proof.—But be it what it may, it is all controlled by a single, undisputed, admitted, fact—here is the nation, until this invasion of it, still sovereign. There is no tradition that has not been lost in its descent, that it was otherwise than sovereign. The pyramids of Egypt, upon their own broad and solid foundations, are not better truth of themselves than the Cherokee nation is of its sovereignty. Sir, the emblems of it were sparkling in the sun, when those who now inhabit Georgia, and all who ever did, were in the loins of their European ancestry; and the bird that bore them aloft in the skies—the region that clouds never darkened—was not more the king of birds, than the Cherokees were the lords of the country in which they dwelt, acknowledging no supremacy but that of the Great Spirit, and awed by no power but his; absolute, erect and indomitable as any creatures upon earth the Deity ever formed. * * * * * *

Sir, you cannot take a step in the argument towards the result contended for by the friends of this bill, without blotting out a treaty, or tearing a seal from your bond. I give to the bill a connexion which it has in fact, whatever may be said to the contrary, with the decision of the States to which it is subsidiary, and with the same decision of the President, that the Indians must submit 'to remove. Now, sir, I say you are bound to protect them where they are, if they claim it at your hands. That you will violate no right of the State in doing it; and will violate the rights of the Indian nations by not doing it. That when the U. S. in consideration of the cession of land made by the Cherokees to this Government, guaranteed to them the "remainder of their country forever," you meant something by it. Sir, it is in vain to talk upon this question; impossible patiently to discuss it. If you have honor, it is pledged, if you have truth, it is pledged; if you have faith, it is pledged—a nation's faith, and truth, and honor!—And to whom pledged? To the weak, the defenceless, the dependent. *Fidem Anglorum infoedere elegimus*, they say to you. Selecting your faith and no other,—you would not have it otherwise,—we reposed our confidence and trust in you, and you alone. And for what pledged?—Wherever you open your eyes you see it, and wherever you plant your foot you feel it. And by whom pledged? By a nation in its youth—a Republic, boastful of its liberty; may it never be added, unmindful of its honor. Sir, your decision upon this subject is not to be rolled up in the scroll of your journal and forgotten. The transaction of this day, with the events that it will give rise to, will stand out upon the canvass in all future delineations of this quarter of the globe, putting your deeds of glory in the shade. You will see it every where—you will meet it on the page of history, in the essay of the moralist, in the tract of the jurist. You will see it in the vision of the poet; you will feel it in the *sting of* the artist; you will encounter it in the indignant frown of the friend of liberty and the rights of man, wherever despotism has not subdued to its dominion the very look. You will meet it upon the stage; you will read it in the novel, and the eyes of your children's children throughout all generations, will gush with tears as they run over the story, unless the oblivion of another age of darkness should come over the world, and blot out the record and the memory of it. And, sir, you will meet it at the bar above.

The Cherokees, if they are men cannot submit to such laws and such degradation. They must go. Urged by *such* persuasion, they must *consent* to go. If you will not interfere in their behalf the result is inevitable—the object will be accomplished. When the Cherokee takes the last look of the cabin he has reared—of the field he has cultivated—of the mound that covers the ashes of his fathers for unknown generations, and the bones of his family and friends, and leaves all to be desecrated by the greedy and obtrusive borderer.—Sir, I will not venture upon a description of this scene of a nation's exit and exile. I will only say—I would not encounter the secret, silent prayer that should be breathed from the heart of one of these sufferers, armed with the energy that faith and hope would give it, if there be a God that avenges the wrongs of the injured, for all the land that the sun has looked upon. These children of nature will go to the stake, and bid you strike without the motion of a muscle; but if they can bear this; if they have reduced whatever there is of earth about them, to such a subjection to the spirit within, as to bear this, we are the men to go into the wilderness, and leave them here as our betters.

OFFICE HUNTING.

Mr. Paulding's new work, the Chronicles of Gotham, contains a story entitled the "Politician," from which the following is extracted. The Editor of the Boston Courier says that it is a true bill, and that the hero, in the person of a stout backwoodsman, was to be seen, during the last winter, in daily attendance upon Congress.

The Secretary was called from his bed early one cold winter morning, to attend to business of the "utmost consequence." He found a queer, long-sided man, at least six feet high, with a little apple head, a long queu, a face critically round, and as rosy as a ripe cherry," and the following conversation ensued:

"Well, my friend, what situation do you wish?"

"Why-y-y, I-m not very particular; but some how or other I think I should like to be a minister. I don't mean of the gospel, but one of them ministers to foreign parts."

"I'm very sorry, very sorry indeed; there is no vacancy just now. Would not something else suit you?"

"Why-y-y," answered the apple headed man, "I wouldn't much care if I took a situation in one of the departments. I wouldn't much mind being a comptroller, or an auditor, or some such thing."

"My dear sir, I am sorry, very sorry, very sorry indeed, but it happens unfortunately that all these situations are at present filled. Would not you take something else?"

My friend stroked his chin, and seemed struggling to bring down the soarings of his high ambition to the present crisis. At last he answered.

"Why-y, ye-s-s; I don't care if I get a good collectorship, or inspectorship, or surveyorship, or navy agency, or any thing of that sort."

"Really, my good Mr. Phippenny," said I, "I regret exceedingly that not only these places, but every other place of consequence in the government, is at present occupied. Pray think of something else."

He then, after some hesitation, asked for a clerkship, and finally the place of messenger to one of the public offices. Finding no vacancy here, he seemed in vast perplexity, and looked all round the room, fixing his eye at length on me, and measuring my height from head to foot. At last putting on one of the drollest looks that ever adorned the face of man, he said:

"Mister, you and I seem to be built pretty much alike, haven't you some old clothes you can spare?"

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, June 26, two o'clock.—The ship Mary Howland arrived this morning from Liverpool, which she left on the 20th ult. We have received, (says the Commercial Advertiser,) only a stray paper of the 20th. The King's health is said to be better. The cotton market remained steady—prices a little better. There is no important news whatever.

Windsor Castle, May 17.

The King passed a good night. His Majesty's symptoms are alleviated. (Signed)

HENRY HALFORD,
M. J. TIERNEY.

Windsor Castle, May 18.

The King has passed a tranquil night. His Majesty's symptoms are all alleviated. (Signed)

HENRY HALFORD,
M. J. TIERNEY.

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 16th, Lord Stanley presented a petition from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, praying the House to take steps to prevent the invasion of Mexico by Spain.

On a motion for the second reading of the Jews' Emancipation Bill, it was lost, ayes 125, noes 228.

A dreadful accident happened in Sunderland Roads on Sunday, the 16th ult., in the evening; the Durham Packet, lying ready for sea, broke from her moorings in consequence of a fresh running down the harbor, and was hurried furiously against the next tier of ships, which were also driven from their moorings, and all on the south side of the Wear were soon drifting to sea. They stopped in a slip forming a dam across the river—one of them being forced out by the flood, the whole drifted to the entrance of the harbor and grounded. The damage done was immense.

The first division of the Toulon expedition was to embark on the 11th; and the whole would probably be embarked the 16th. A Dutch brig had arrived at Toulon from Algiers, confirming that the Dey was making every effort for a vigorous resistance. Among other means to deter the enemy, he had adopted the singular one of detaining all the European Consuls; but whether as hostages, or to make use of them as mediators was not stated.

Pattern for a coat.—A few days ago, a gentleman in looking over his tailor's account, observed a charge of six or seven shillings more on a coat than he had been accustomed to pay. On inquiring, the tailor informed him, that he had been obliged to take up an additional quantity of cloth. Why exclaimed the gentleman 'It was scarcely half a year ago that you told me you managed to get a waistcoat for your little boy from what remained of the cloth you made my coat from, I cannot conceive why I should require more now, as I am convinced I have not increased any in size since that period.' 'No, sir,' said the tailor, 'you are much the same as usual, but my little boy is so surprisingly grown, you'd scarcely know him.'

PITTSBURGH GRAYS.

A MEETING of the Corps will be held at the house of John Davis, in the Diamond, THIS EVENING, the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

WM. BAINBRIDGE, Jr. *Sec'ry.*

FIRST PITTSBURGH HOSE COMPANY.—The members of the above Company are notified, that an adjourned meeting will be held at the house of Robert Anderson, in Second street, To-morrow Evening, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

July 6. R. C. POMEROY, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert.

THOS. MAYLIN.

Pittsburgh, July 6—3*

☞ *To Land Surveyors and Others.* ☜

LEWIS MICHAEL has lately removed to Somerset, Pa. where he makes all kinds of SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS, such as plain Circumferenters; do. with the Variation, to lay off the variation to five minutes of a degree. Also, Chains, Protractors, Scales, and Parallel Rulers, &c. Having acquired a knowledge of business from the late Benjamin Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, he flatters himself that he can make as complete work as any in the state. He will warrant all his work to be well done, and accurately. He has a few Compasses on hand, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Orders will be thankfully received, and attended to with despatch.

I hereby certify that I had several Compasses of of Lewis Michael's make, and have examined others of his make, which were purchased from him, and found them very exact, both as to workmanship and being free from attraction.—*Somerset, Pa. August 22, 1827.*

JOHN WELLS, Surveyor.

July 6, 1830—3*

House and Lot For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the City Auction Room, by M'Kenna & Hanson, on the 15th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if not sold before at private sail, A HOUSE AND LOT, fronting on Third street, near Grant, formerly the property of John Connell. The front on Third street occupied by the house is 22 feet by one hundred feet depth. The house is brick, containing 12 rooms, finished in the best manner, and a cellar under the whole. There are an oven and hydrant attached to the premises, so as to make it a very convenient residence. The title hereof believed to be indisputable. Possession given immediately. Terms of sale will be made known upon application being made to John Kennedy, Esq. or Richard Sturgeon, Agent for Francis Worley, *Assignee of John Connell.* June 25.—3t.

40 HHDS. Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
100 bbls. New Orleans Molasses;
100 bbls. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel;
100 " Whiskey;
75 " Fresh sup. Flour, for family use;
33 " Peach Brandy;
20 " Mess and Prime Pork;
10 " Flax-Seed Oil;
2 " Castor Oil;
100 " Dried Peaches;
3000 lbs. first quality Bacon Hams;
5000 " Shot, assorted numbers;

Just received and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS,
June 29—3t *No. 45 Front Street.*

ELECTION.—The qualified Electors of the City of Pittsburgh are hereby notified, that an Election of Two Members of the Common Council will be held, at the Court-House, on *Thursday, the 8th day of July, instant*, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. Craig and Baily.—By order of the Common Council. M. B. LOWRIE, Mayor.

July 2, 1830—2t.

TO RENT, and immediate possession given, *A Large and Commodious Room*, on the second floor of No. 134 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, and opposite Market street, suitable for a Lawyer's Office. Inquire of W. CLOSEY, on the premises. July 2, 1830—3t.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

DOCTORS BISHOP & THISTLE,

HAVING formed a connexion, for the Practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, will attend to all calls upon the duties of their profession, at their office in Bayardstown.

June 29, 1830—4t.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE and two STORES, under the same roof, situated in the south-west side of the Diamond, and well suited for Grocery Stores, or any other business. Apply to either of the following individuals: GEORGE ALBREE,
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. or
JOHN D. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1830—3*

A. EICHBAUM,

MACHINIST AND TURNER, *No.* 39, *Fourth street*, (next door to the Museum) manufactures TURNING LATHES, STOCKS, TOPS AND DIES for cutting Screws of any description, Turns Shafts, Mill Spindles and Metals in general.

☞ Electrical Machines made and repaired. Saddlers' Presses, Fly Shuttles, and Steam Gauge Cocks.

Ivory turning of every description of articles

June 1.—tf.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly, $100
Music, do 20
Drawing and Painting, do 10
Embroidery, do 10
Use of bed and bedding, do 7
Physician's salary, do 3
Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.

No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take Notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth made for the relief of Insolvent

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THIRD JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

100,000 DOLLARS!!!

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞ The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.

Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

P. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.

June 11, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

April 3.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased, currier, are hereby required to call and settle their accounts on or before the 10th day of July next, and all accounts left unpaid after that date will be left in the hands of M. B. Lowrie, Esq. for collection.

Those persons who are desirous of saving costs, may do so by calling and making payment to M. B. Lowrie, Esq. before the above date, or to W. H. Lowrie, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

JOHN THOMPSON,
ALEX. SNODGRASS,
Administrators.

June 18—tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.

April 27, 1830.—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THIRD JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375

13395 prizes—34220 tickets $136,880
20825 blanks

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

June 25, 1830.—4t

TO MANUFACTURERS,

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;

And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*

Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

May 7. 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries,

BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back bnildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING.
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

PHŒNIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞ In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.

March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

February 16—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'rs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. or
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf